

tion of its nearest neighbor with solicitude, and the popular spirit in the United States are gratified and excited by the symptoms of further changes which forestall the gradual advance of the Anglo-American Confederation towards the Isthmus of Darien. But, in truth, the tendency to wholesale annexation, since the territory of Mexico seems to fall from sheer incapacity of self-government into the arms of a stronger race, is one of the chief dangers and embarrassments of the Union. The theory of the right of conquest is a dangerous and unjust part of its vast territory is inhabited by men equally qualified to be the citizens of free and sovereign States, while they concur in the same general principles for the collective government of this federal commonwealth. The extension of equal privileges to many millions of citizens of a different and inferior race would be an even more urgent duty than the wholehearted support of the structure of the Union, and there is no point more to be apprehended by American sentiment jealous of the best interests of their country.

Although we trust it is needless to repeat that nothing is more remote from the policy of Great Britain than the acquisition of territory, the southern part of the North American continent was made one of the abridgements for the annexation of Texas by the United States, yet we cannot forget that the British community have very extensive pecuniary interests in Mexico. Our countrymen, namely, the largest creditors of this deplorable republic, have invested in the country more than £10,000,000, and have invested in that country to an amount which might have largely developed its resources under the protection of a vigorous and enlightened administration. Without attempting, therefore, to indicate the extent of the pecuniary advantage to be derived by the British government in the internal affairs of Mexico, it certainly does become a matter of grave consideration whether any measures can be taken, in the scramble which is about to ensue, for the protection of British interests and for securing the redemption of the public debt by the British government may be called into existence. The legislative body has dispersed, as we have seen, without taking any measures at all to enable the government to meet its engagements and carry on the public service, and it is thus manifestly necessary, before, to the executive power; and it is equally the interest of the United States and of England, with a view to the maintenance of peace and of the existing state of things, that this executive power, in whatever hands it may be placed, should be enabled to carry out its engagements. We believe the report that Arista has already made overtures to the cabinet of Washington to place himself in their hands in consideration of a large sum of money, or that the Senate of the United States would sanction the appropriation of \$6,000,000 to the Mexican government, would tend to bring the Union to a system of constant interference in Mexican affairs. The duty and the interest of the United States, as well as of Great Britain, is to stand as much as possible aloof from this collapse of the Mexican empire, and to leave the people to that the rights of foreigners in Mexico receive more protection than the expiring authority of the government can now afford them.

The Anniversary of American Independence in Liverpool

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on board the United States mail steamer Baltic on Monday, the 5th inst., in a most agreeable and spirited manner.

The committee of arrangements consisted of fifteen men, that being the number of States represented among the American passengers. Ten different countries found worthy representatives among the foreigners, who partook in the ceremonies and festivities of the occasion.

The noble ship was tastefully decorated with numerous flags, which streamed in the breeze from every part of the rigging, the national ensign of America and the union jack of England floating peacefully together from the fore.

At noon, a national salute of thirteen guns was

The Hon. Judge KING, of Pennsylvania, after a few introductory remarks, read, in a clear and distinct voice, the Declaration of Independence, the great charter of American liberty.

Mr. HERRIN, of Rhode Island, the orator of the day, then delivered an address. Although he commenced with an apology, by alluding to the brief notice he had received of the wishes of the committee, and to his own delicate health, he soon satisfied all that no apology was necessary. The discourse

abounded with beauty, and the pathos of the portions in which the memory of our fathers was invoked, and their deeds held up for example and admiration, was relieved by touches of humor and allusions to the circumstances and incidents of the voyage, which created merriment and good feeling.

At three o'clock the company sat down to a magnificent dinner, Mr. Harrison, of Maryland, officiating as president, and the Hon. G. W. Crawford, of Georgia, Hon. Judge King, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rogers, of Delaware, and Dr. Crum, of Massachusetts, as vice presidents.

read: "The day we celebrate—May each anniversary of this birthday of our Union still find us a united and happy people." "The memory of Washington." Drunk standing, and in silence. "The Union of the States: the keystone of our political system—May its duration be permanent as time it-

self, and perish but at Nature's funeral pile." Music: The Star-spangled Banner. "The President of the United States—His administration has shown the confidence of the nation to have been wisely imparted and well merited." "The Queen of Great Britain—The virtuous and enlightened head of a

* Great and free nation. * Music: God save the Queen. * "France, our ancient ally—We remember and acknowledge our obligations to her gallant sons." * The Queen of Spain—She wears the brightest jewel of a monarch's crown: clemency. * * *
* Earthly power doth then show like God's when
monarchy gives justice 2.3. * The cause ofliberty

throughout the world—To the oppressed peace, to the oppressors wisdom." "The Army and Navy of the United States." "Captain Comstock—The accomplished seaman, and the courteous gentleman. Such men give character to our country." "The Baltic—Finished and furnished like a floating

palace; commanded and officered by scientific skill; manned by a crew of hardy and gallant seamen—"she walks the waters like a thing of life;" an honor to those who designed the noble ship, to the liberality of the proprietors, and to the nation whose flag she bears." "The Collins and Cunard Steamers

—Alike destined for warlike purposes, may they know no rivalry except an honorable and generous commercial competition. May their cannons never be fired except in the salutes of courtesy." "Woman—The guide, the companion, and the solace of life's pilgrimage."

These toasts were received with the customary honors. When the cheers had subsided which followed the announcement of the fifth toast, in honor of the Queen of Great Britain, FREDERICK SOLLY HOOD, Esq., one of her majesty's justices of the peace, &c., responded on the part of the English gentlemen on board, in an admirable speech of

which the concluding portion is annexed:—"May the two flags of the United States and the United Kingdom, floating, as they now do, side by side, on the foretopmast of your gallant ship, symbolize the eternal union of the two nations engaged, the one in the new continent, the other in the old, in the

advancement of the cause which you celebrate this day—the cause of civil and religious liberty all over the world—and, speaking one word for myself, and from the manner which I, a stranger, have been received by your people, I can fearlessly assert that no man can visit your shores without finding

The French gentlemen on board, offered the following sentiments: "The prosperity of the United States of America: the glory of the age. As the two countries become more powerful, may the bonds

of cordial friendship which unite them, become stronger with the lapse of time."

SEÑOR SANTOS TORNERO delivered an excellent address in Spanish, when the seventh toast, in honor of the Queen of Spain, was read, concluding with an earnest hope that perpetual and lasting friend-

Count Pulzsky made some eloquent remarks in regard to the eighth toast, to the cause of liberty throughout the world.

name of the United States Navy, brisk and humorously.

Captain COMSTOCK replied to the tenth, expressing himself, as he always does, clearly, modestly, and to the point.

Mr. WILTON, at the request of the ladies, made some remarks upon the thirteenth toast to women.

After the conclusion of the regular toasts, the following were offered, in addition, by the Committee of Arrangements: "Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, the orator of the day; may health and happiness attend him through the Old world, and success and honor await his return to America."

"Lieutenant Fox, first officer of the Baltic—He has won our respect as a seaman, and our respect as a gentleman. When at the post, he well deserves that of Post Captain of the United States Navy. We are sure that the stars and stripes of his frigate will never be dishonored.

At sunset, another national salute of thirteen guns was fired. A concert was then performed in the ladies' cabin, and the vocal and instrumental music of the amateurs gave universal satisfaction. The company then adjourned to witness a grand display of fireworks. The ship was illumined with

The main-deck had, in the meantime, been arranged for a ball-room, canopied and draped with flags, ensigns, and banners, and brilliantly illuminated in an extraordinary manner: It resembled a night in Old New York, when the great ball-rooms

any man. In Neptune, who had been tossing us